



# US 9,170,148 B2

Page 2

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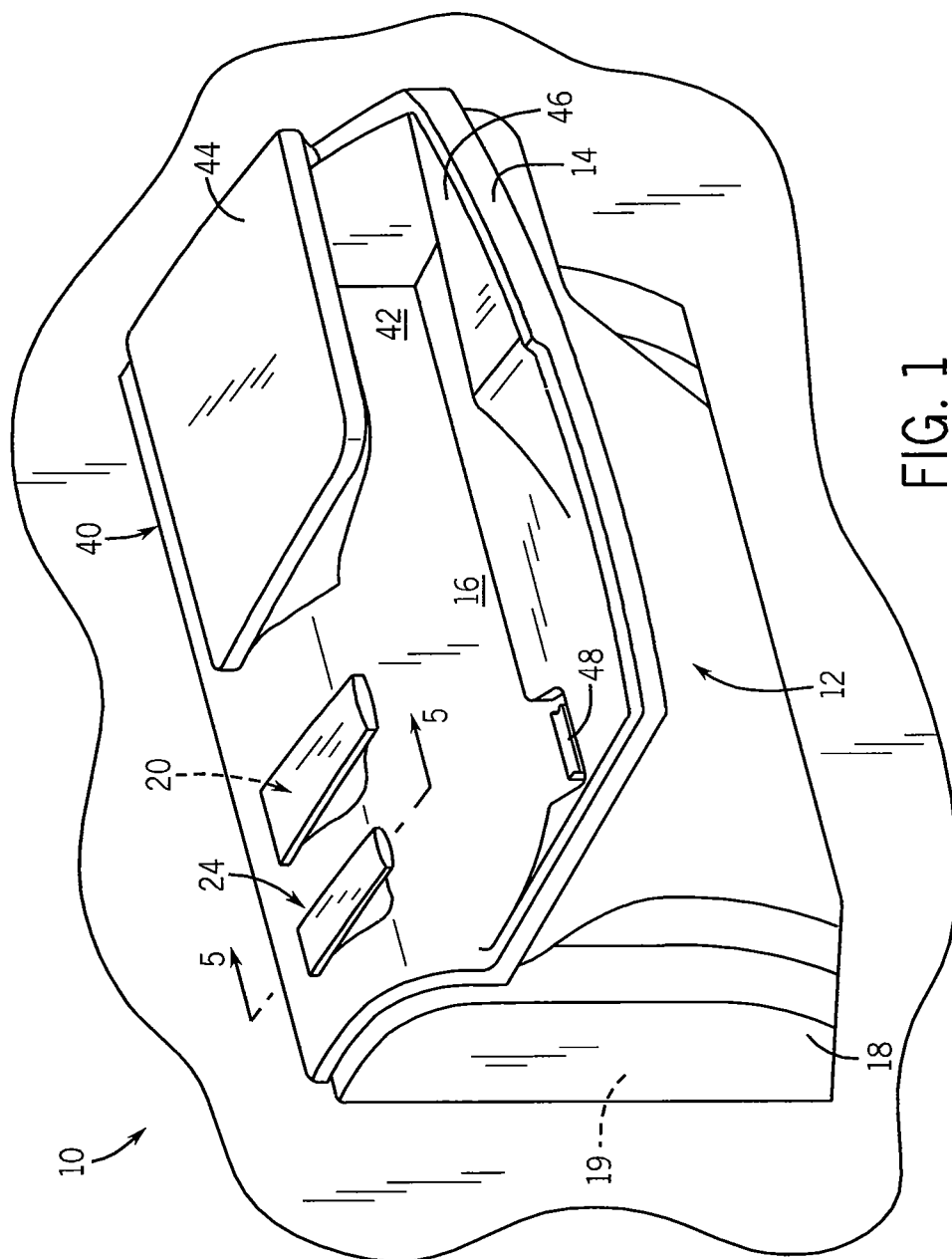
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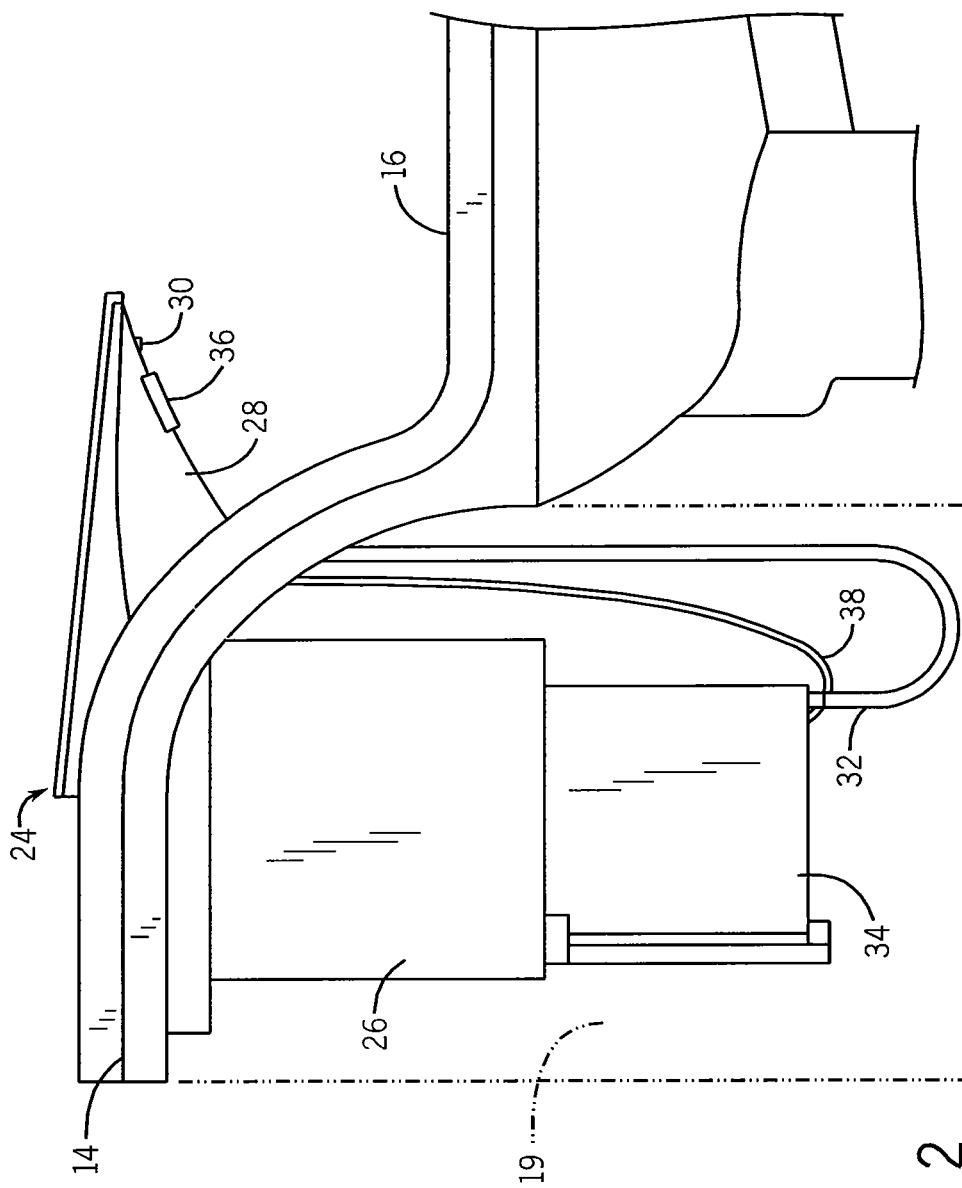
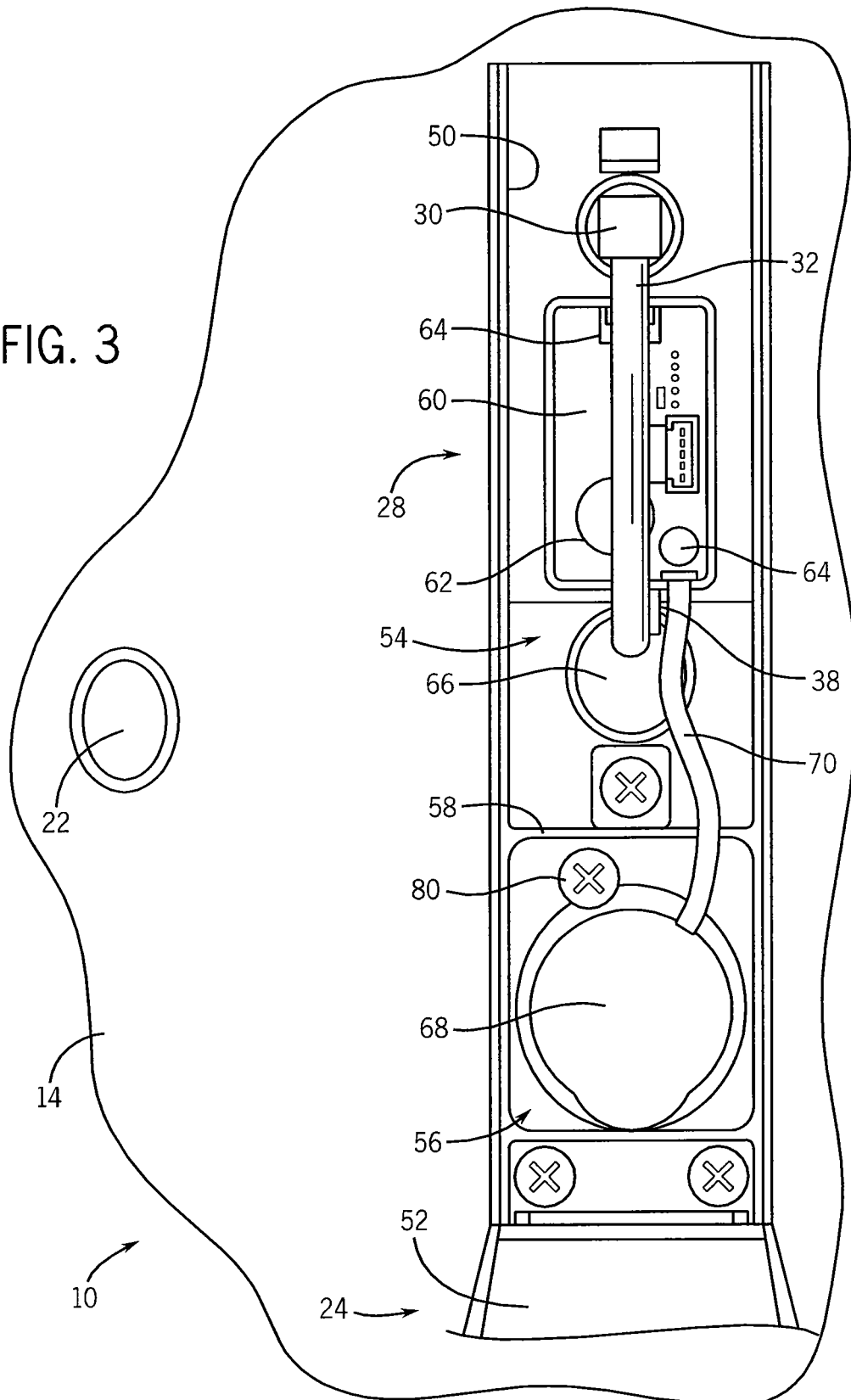


FIG. 2



FIG. 3



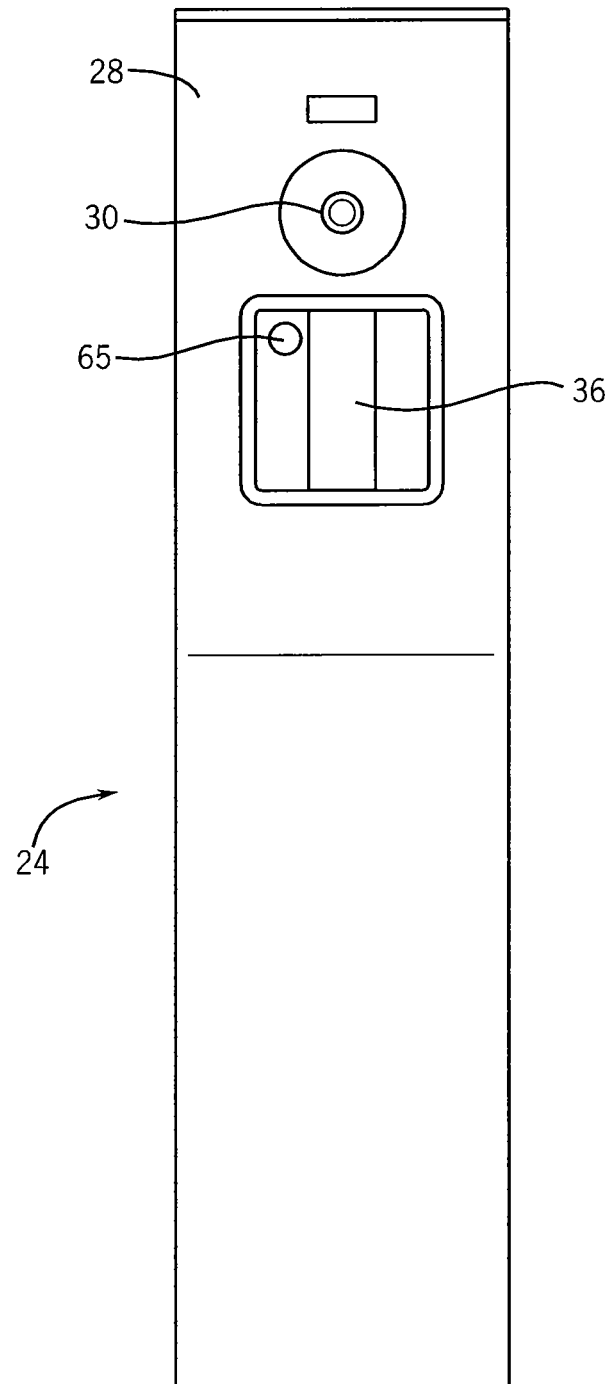


FIG. 4

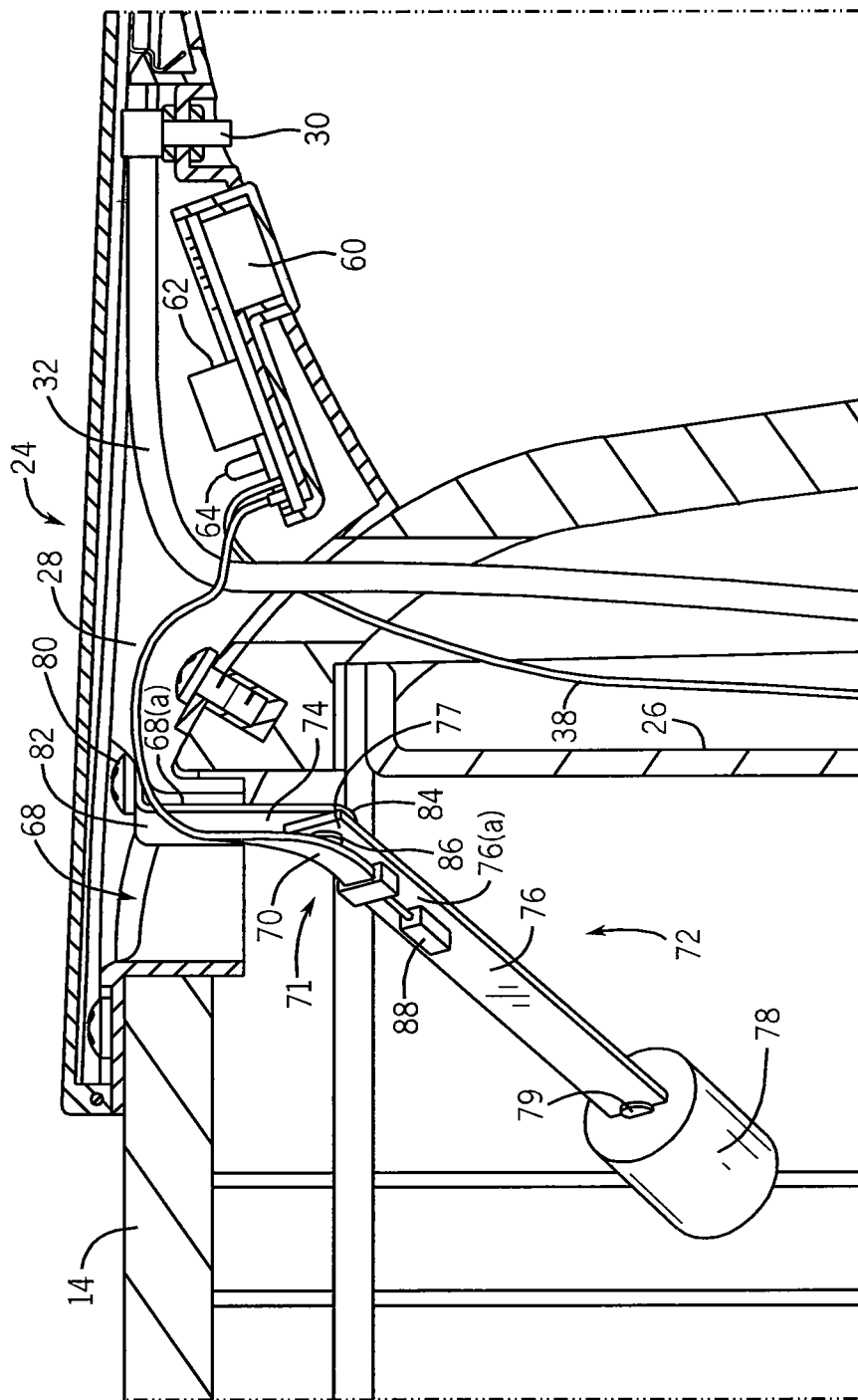


FIG. 5

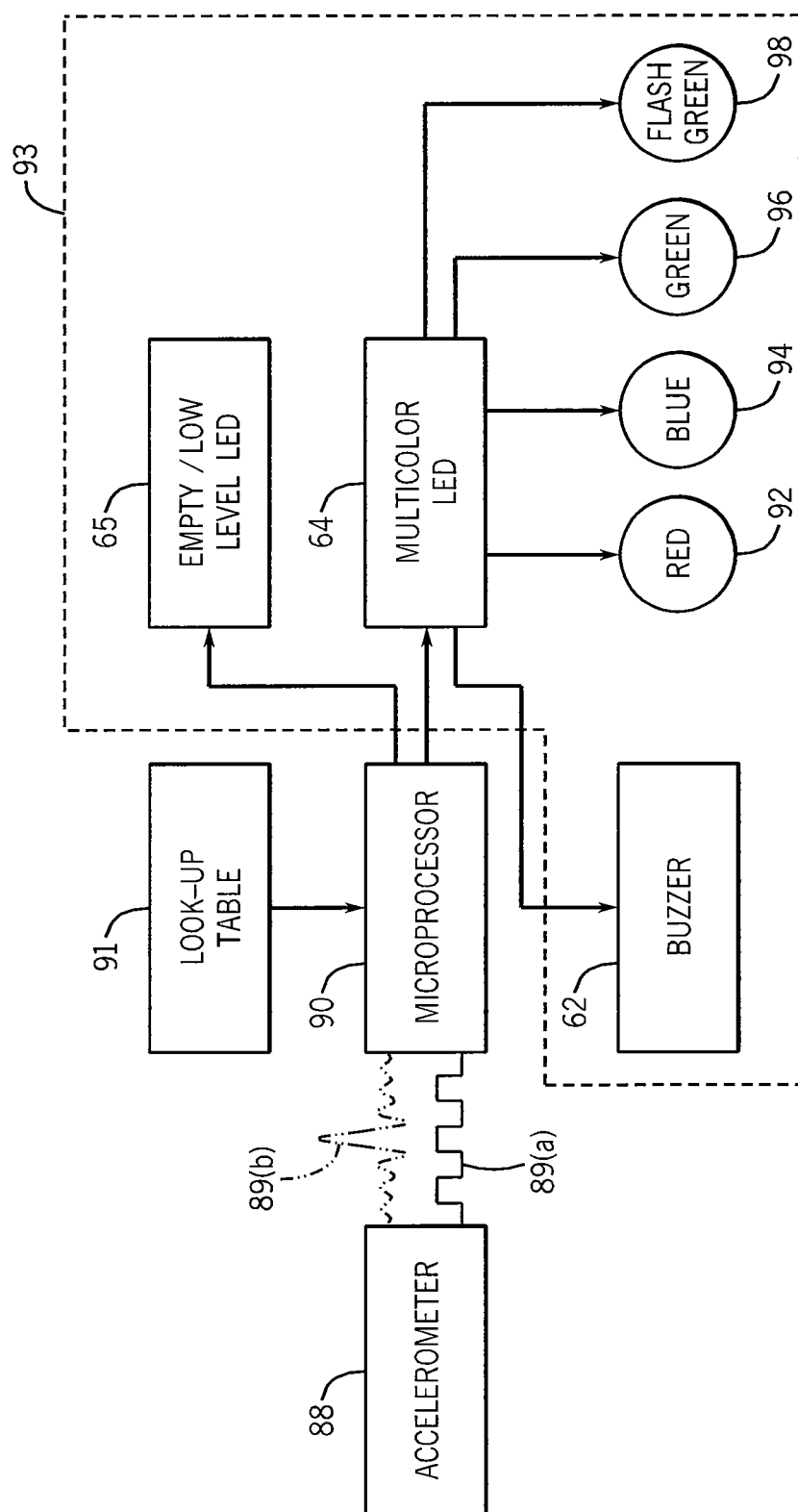


FIG. 6

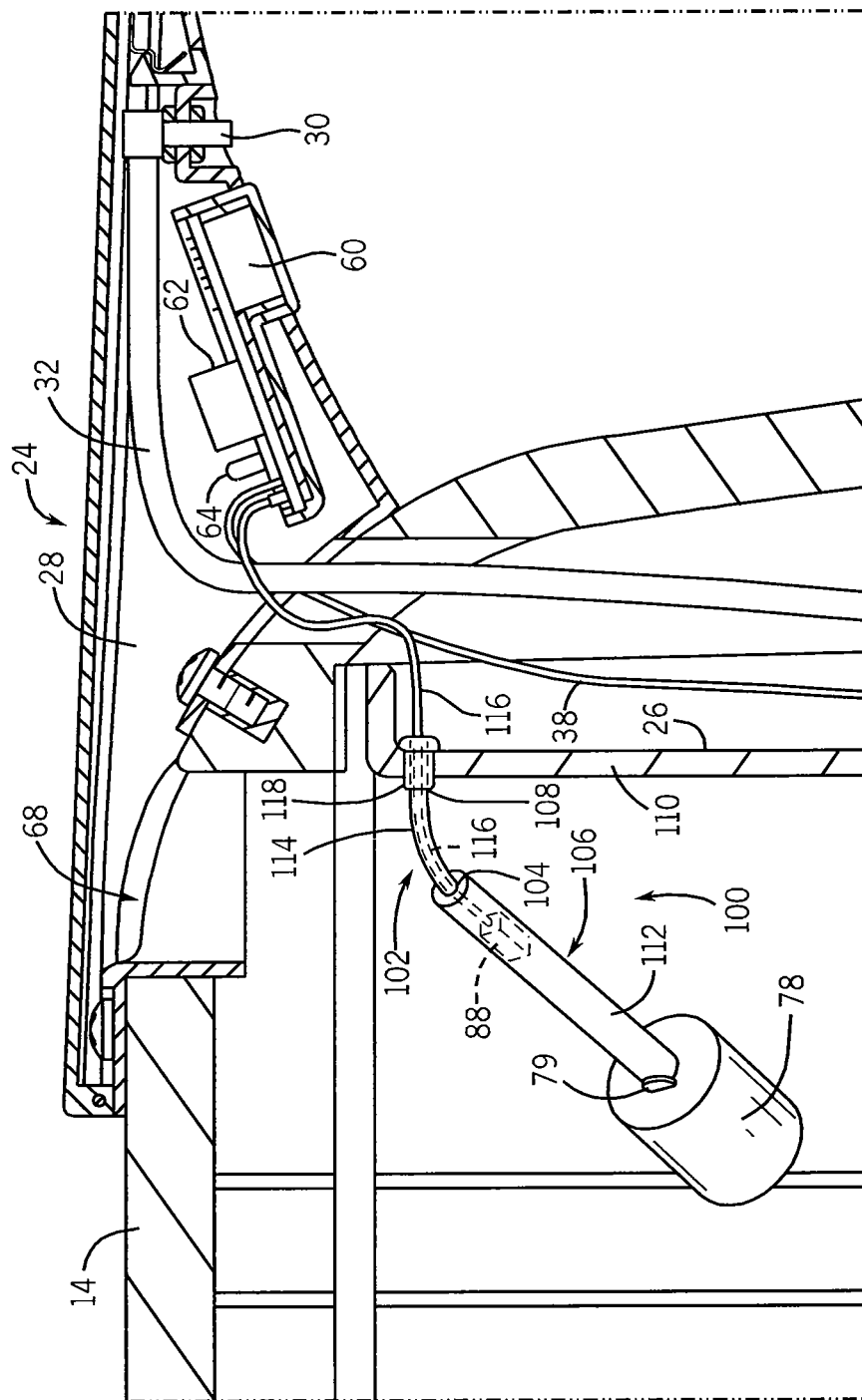


FIG. 7

1

## SOAP DISPENSER HAVING FLUID LEVEL SENSOR

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to soap dispensers and, more particularly, to a liquid soap dispenser having a fluid level sensor.

Soap dispensers commonly used with commercial lavatory systems generally consist of a vessel or container for holding a volume or supply of liquid soap, a nozzle, and a tube connecting the nozzle to the vessel. The nozzle will typically be mounted to a wall or backsplash adjacent a wash basin, a countertop supporting the wash basin, or the wash basin itself. The vessel that holds the supply of liquid soap is typically a refillable container and is commonly mounted to the underside of the wash basin or below a countertop, such as in cabinetry supporting the countertop. A given vessel can be used to supply liquid soap to a single nozzle or to multiple nozzles. Liquid soap dispensers are commonly found in high traffic washrooms like those of shopping malls and centers, schools and universities, airports and bus/rail depots, concert and sport arenas, stadiums, movie theaters and playhouses, parks, and restaurants.

Maintenance personnel are typically charged with periodically inspecting the liquid soap supply to ensure that the level of liquid soap is sufficient to meet the expected short-term demand. This typically requires maintenance personnel to either remove the liquid soap supply container from its position underneath the wash basin, kneel down to a potentially discomfiting physical position that allows the fill level of the container to be seen, or remove a spout that allows for a bird's eye view of the inside of the supply container. Whether kneeling down to visually inspect the fill level or taking a bird's eye view, it can be difficult for the person to accurately determine the fill level.

Given these and other difficulties in determining the amount of liquid soap remaining in a given container, it is not uncommon for maintenance personnel to either ignore their responsibility altogether until notified by a visitor that liquid soap is unavailable at one or more of the wash basins or "top off" the liquid soap supply with each check of the fill level. While the latter is certainly preferred over the former from a customer service level, constantly topping off the soap container with replenishing soap adds to the man-hours required to service a washroom.

Another drawback of conventional liquid soap containers is that the placement of the container(s) is often adjacent the wall to which the wash basin is mounted. This placement typically results in the liquid soap container being mounted roughly three feet away from the outer edge of the wash basin or countertop, which can make it very difficult for a service person to visually determine how much liquid soap remains in the container. Moreover, during refilling, it is not uncommon for an excess volume of liquid soap to be poured into the container resulting in an overflow condition that can be messy, wasteful, and costly. It can also lead to the corrosion of parts and increase bacteria collection.

Accordingly, fill level sensors have been developed to measure the level of soap in a container and provide feedback to service personnel without requiring the serviceperson to visually inspect the liquid soap supply. Most of these sensors use costly optics, infrared devices, reed switches, or magnet

2

and liquid soap supply containers, the added cost of the fill level sensors can be quite impactful and, in some instances, cost prohibitive.

One proposed solution, as described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,610, 165, is to use an inclinometer mounted to a float-bearing member that changes elevations in response to volume changes within a liquid soap container. Inclinometers have commonly been used to measure the tilt of a member in relation to gravity. Moreover, conventional inclinometers are advantageously insensitive to movements other than tilt and therefore are generally considered accurate in determining tilt. Additionally, since the output of an inclinometer as a function of tilt angle is typically linear, inclinometers are considered to provide a high resolution output. However, the accuracy and precision of inclinometers often make such devices costly. When incorporated into a liquid soap dispenser, this cost is magnified for facilities, such as malls, schools and universities, stadiums and arenas, offices, and the like that have several, if not dozens, of soap dispensers.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a fill level sensor for a liquid soap supply container that is believed to have a low materials and assembly cost without a substantial or significant loss of fill level sensitivity. The fill level sensor can be manufactured as part of the liquid soap supply container or added as an after-market add-on.

According to one aspect of the invention, an apparatus includes a vessel for holding a volume of soap and a soap level sensor assembly configured to provide feedback regarding a level of soap in the vessel. The soap level sensor assembly includes an arm operably associated with the vessel such that the position of the arm changes with changes in the volume of soap within the vessel. The sensory assembly further has an accelerometer that outputs a signal that varies in response to changes in the volume of soap within the vessel.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention, a lavatory system includes a basin, a water tap, and a vessel for holding a volume of liquid soap. The vessel has a nozzle for dispensing soap from the vessel, a float in the vessel that changes position in response to changes in volume of liquid soap in the vessel, and an accelerometer that measures the position of the float within the vessel.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention, a fluid level sensor includes a linkage having a first end and a second end. A float is attached to the second end of the linkage. An accelerometer is attached to a surface of the linkage and is operable to move with movement of the float. The sensor is operative to measure changes along a sensing axis relative to a fixed external force vector acting on the float as the float moves in response to changes in fluid level.

These and other aspects and objects of the present invention will be better appreciated and understood when considered in conjunction with the following description and the accompanying drawings. It should be understood, however, that the following description, while indicating preferred embodiments of the present invention, is given by way of illustration and not of limitation. Many changes and modifications may be made within the scope of the present invention without departing from the spirit thereof, and the invention includes all such modifications.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

FIG. 1 is an isometric view of a lavatory system having a liquid soap vessel with a fill level sensor according to one aspect of the invention;

3

FIG. 2 is a left side elevation view of the lavatory system of FIG. 1 with a portion of the lavatory system removed to expose mechanicals of the lavatory system;

FIG. 3 is a top plan view of a portion of the lavatory system of FIG. 1 with a fill cap of the liquid soap vessel pivoted to an open position;

FIG. 4 is a bottom plan view of the spout of the liquid soap dispenser of the lavatory system;

FIG. 5 is a section view of the lavatory system taken along line 5-5 of FIG. 1;

FIG. 6 is a schematic diagram of a fill level sensing and user feedback system according to another embodiment of the invention; and

FIG. 7 is a section view of the lavatory system similar to that shown in FIG. 5 illustrating a fill level sensor assembly according to an alternate embodiment of the invention.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Turning now to the Figures and more particularly to FIG. 1, a lavatory system 10 includes a wash basin or sink 12 conventionally attached to a wall (not shown). Alternately, the wash basin 12 could be supported by a pedestal or countertop. The wash basin 12, which can be formed of known materials, such as ceramic, porcelain, stainless steel or other alloy, plastic, fiberglass, or other composite, generally consists of an upper portion 14 in the shape of a bowl, which defines a scrub area 16, and a lower portion 18 defining an enclosure 19 for housing mechanicals, as will be described.

The lavatory system 10 also includes a water tap or faucet 20 for supplying hot and cold water to the scrub area 16. In the illustrated embodiment, a single water tap 20 is shown but it is understood that separate hot and cold water taps could be used. The water tap 20 extends through an opening 22 (FIG. 3) formed in the upper portion 14 of the wash basin 12 and is plumbed to a water supply (not shown) in a conventional manner.

The lavatory system 10 also has a soap dispensing assembly 24 for providing soap to the scrub area 16. The soap dispensing assembly 24 will be described as dispensing liquid soap, but it is understood that the invention could be incorporated with a dispenser capable of dispensing foamed soap, hand sanitizer, shampoo, or other fluids. With additional reference to FIG. 2, the soap dispensing assembly 24 includes a liquid soap container or vessel 26, a spout 28 mounted to the upper portion 14 of the wash basin 12, and a nozzle 30 formed in the spout 28 through which liquid soap can be dispensed. Liquid soap is moved from the vessel 26 to the nozzle 30 through tubing 32. As known in the art, a pump 34 is used to move the liquid soap from the vessel 26 along the tubing 32 to the nozzle 30. In a known manner, a proximity sensor 36, such as an infrared sensor, is mounted to the lower surface of the spout 28 generally adjacent the nozzle 30 and detects the presence of a user's hands beneath the nozzle 30. Responsive thereto, a control signal is provided to the pump 34 along transmission line 38. In a known manner, the detection of a user's hand(s) beneath the nozzle 30 causes activation of the pump 34 to move liquid soap from the vessel 26 to the nozzle 30. It is understood that various control methods may be used to control how much and for how long the pump 34 moves liquid soap to the nozzle 30.

Referring briefly back to FIG. 1, the lavatory system 10 further includes a hand dryer assembly 40 operable to provide several high speed airstreams to a drying chamber 42 defined adjacent the scrub area 16 and between an upper blade 44 and a lower blade 46. In a preferred embodiment, the upper and lower blades 44, 46 each have air nozzles for passing high

4

speed airstreams into the drying chamber. Proximity sensors, such as one or more infrared sensors (not shown) are used to detect a user's hands in the drying chamber. Upon such detection, the hand drying assembly 40 is activated such that a fan (not shown) is charged to move air through the nozzles of the upper and lower blades 44, 46. In a preferred embodiment, the placement of the drying chamber 42 is adjacent the scrub area 16 which allows a user to move his hands from the scrub area 16 to the drying chamber 42 without moving his hands outside the footprint of the wash basin 12. In this regard, water that may otherwise drip onto the floor or the countertop drips onto the wash basin 12, which is sloped to provide water runoff from the drying chamber to the scrub area. A drain 48 is formed in the wash basin 12 beneath the nozzle or water faucet 30 to drain water, soap, dirt, and the like.

Turning now to FIG. 3, the soap dispensing assembly 24 includes the aforementioned spout 28, which has a lower housing portion 50 and a fill cap 52. In the illustrated embodiment, the fill cap 52 is pivotably mounted to a rearward portion of the lower housing portion 50, such that when the fill cap 52 is pivoted to an open position (as shown in FIG. 3) the lower housing portion 50 is exposed. The lower housing portion 50 generally defines a first cavity 54 and a second cavity 56 separated from each other by separator bar 58. The first cavity 54 effectively provides a housing for the electronics of the soap dispensing assembly 24; namely, sensor board 60 (to which sensor 36 is preferably mounted) and electronics for a human discernable alarm. In one embodiment, this alarm includes a buzzer 62 and a light-emitting diode ("LED") 64, both of which will be described more fully below.

As shown in FIG. 4, a low level indicator, e.g., warning light or LED 65, is preferably mounted to the opposite side of the sensor board 60 and is caused to illuminate when the liquid soap vessel 26 is at or near empty. LED 65 is viewable when fill cap 52 is in the closed position. The first cavity 54 also includes an opening 66 through which the tube 32 passes and connects to the nozzle 30. The opening 66 also allows the transmission line or wire 38 to be routed from the sensor board 60 to the pump 34. As also shown in FIG. 4, the proximity sensor 36 is mounted to the sensor board 60 and, as known in the art, is operative to sense an object, e.g., user's hand, to activate operation of the pump 34. As also known in the art, a window (not shown) may be mounted over the sensor 36 to protect the sensor 36.

The second cavity 56 also has an opening 68 that opens to the liquid soap vessel 26, as best shown in FIG. 5, for refilling the liquid soap vessel 26. Thus, when refilling the liquid soap vessel 26, a service person simply pivots the fill cap 52 rearward (as shown in FIG. 3) to expose the fill opening 68. As will be described more fully below, a fluid level sensor measures a fill level in the liquid soap vessel 26 and provides corresponding fill level information to the sensor board 60 via wire ribbon 70. As will be explained more fully below, fill level information is used to alert service personnel when refilling of the liquid soap vessel 26 is needed, when the liquid soap vessel 26 is properly filled, or when an overflow condition is imminent.

Turning now to FIG. 5, as mentioned above, the liquid soap dispenser assembly 24 includes a fluid or fill level sensor assembly 72 operative to measure the liquid soap level in the liquid soap vessel 26. The fill level sensor assembly 72 includes an arm 71, which in the illustrated embodiment, is formed by an interconnected linkage comprised of a first and second link. Preferably the first and second links include a stationary link 74 and a pivoting link 76 pivotably coupled to the stationary link 74. More particularly, the pivoting link 76

5

has a first end 77 pivotably coupled to the stationary link 74 and a second end 79 to which a float 78 is coupled. The float 78 is formed of a material having a density less than liquid soap. In this regard, the float 78 will ride generally about the top surface of the liquid soap. In a preferred embodiment, the float 78 is formed of a non-absorbent material, such as a hard plastic.

The stationary link 74 extends generally along a vertical axis, and in a preferred embodiment, is mounted, such as by screw 80, to the lower housing portion 50 of the spout 28. The stationary link 74 has a planar upper end 82 that is attached to the spout 28 adjacent the fill opening 68 so that the vertical portion of the stationary link 74 sits generally against an inner wall 68(a) of the fill opening 68. The stationary link 74 has a lower end 84 that is pinned to the pivoting link 76 by pivot 86.

Attached to an exterior surface 76(a) of the pivoting link 76 is an accelerometer 88 that provides an output signal with a voltage that changes as the volume of liquid soap in the vessel 26 changes. In one embodiment, the printed circuit board used to mount the accelerometer 88 (and the associated electronics) is also the float-bearing member, i.e., pivoting link 76. This output signal is transmitted to the sensor board 60 via wire ribbon 70. As the liquid soap level in the vessel 26 changes, the position of the float 78 will also change. Since the float 78 is supported by the liquid soap in the vessel 26, as the volume of liquid soap in the vessel changes, the voltage output of the accelerometer 88 also changes. It will be appreciated that the accelerometer 88 may provide a digital or an analog output. For purposes of calibrating the accelerometer 88, the volume of liquid soap in the vessel 26 required to support the float 78 so that the pivoting link 76 is generally perpendicular to the stationary link 74 is considered the baseline volume and thus the stationary link 74, in effect, forms a fixed point of reference against which volume changes in the vessel 26 can be measured.

More particularly, the accelerometer 88 detects the displacement of a precision inertial mass constrained to move along a single axis (the accelerometer axis) when acted upon by an external force, and generates an output proportional to the displacement of that mass. The displacement of the mass is a function of the magnitude of the external force, and the orientation of the external force vector relative to the accelerometer axis. When the external force vector is aligned with the accelerometer axis, the displacement of the inertial mass will be a maximum; when the external force vector is perpendicular to the accelerometer axis, the inertial mass displacement will be a minimum, or zero.

Thus, the accelerometer 88, rigidly mounted to pivoting link 76, generates an output that varies predictably as the soap level in vessel 26 changes. The external force acting on the accelerometer 88 is the force due to gravity. Ignoring miniscule variations due to elevation and the earth's curvature, this force is constant in both magnitude and direction, and its orientation is fixed relative to stationary link 74. Because the accelerometer 88 is rigidly mounted to pivoting link 76, the orientation of the accelerometer axis is fixed relative to this link 76. As the soap level in vessel 26 changes, the angle of pivoting link 76 with respect to stationary link 74 changes, and the orientation of the accelerometer axis relative to the external force vector therefore changes in a manner completely defined by the trigonometric relationship among the several axes. Because the displacement of the accelerometer inertial mass is a function of the magnitude of the external force—which is constant—and the orientation of the external force vector relative to the accelerometer axis—which is trigonometrically related to the soap level in vessel 26, and

6

the accelerometer output is proportional to this displacement, the accelerometer output varies predictably as the soap level in vessel 26 changes.

For a given installation, when the fill level within the liquid soap vessel is below  $\frac{1}{4}$  full the liquid soap vessel will be deemed “empty.” Thus, for a liquid soap vessel having a length that is two units and a depth that is one unit, when the angle between pivoting link 76 and stationary link 74 is 48.6 degrees below horizontal (when pivoting link 76 is exactly perpendicular to stationary link 74), the fill level within the liquid soap vessel will be approximately  $\frac{1}{4}$  full.

The fill level sensor 72 could also be used to detect an overflow or overfilled condition. For example, if the output of the accelerometer 88 corresponds to an angular position above the horizontal, i.e., a negative angle, this would signal that the fill level in the liquid soap vessel 26 is such that the float 78 has caused the pivoting link 76 to move past the horizontal. Assuming that the horizontal was the maximum desired fill level, any angle above the horizontal would indicate that the liquid soap level is above desired levels. This can be used to signal to a service person that a maximum fill level has been reached to avoid overfilling of the liquid soap vessel 26.

It will be appreciated that the present invention is not limited to a liquid soap container having the dimensions used in the examples above. Moreover, the percentage-full levels to differentiate between full, empty, and overfilled in the examples above were used for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to limit the invention. As such, it is contemplated that other values could be used to determine the “status” of the liquid soap vessel 26.

Turning now to FIG. 6, the output of the accelerometer 88 is provided to a processor, preferably microprocessor 90, which is carried by the sensor board 60. The accelerometer 88 preferably provides a digital output 89(a). Alternately, an accelerometer 88 that provides an analog output 89(b) could be used. The microprocessor 90 is configured to execute a series of instructions in response to the signals received from the accelerometer 88. More particularly, the microprocessor 90 executes the code to carry out a process of notifying service personnel as to the status of the liquid soap vessel 26. To do so, the microprocessor 90 reads the voltage level of the output signal of the accelerometer 88 and compares that value to data contained in a look-up table 91. From the correspondence between the readout voltage and the data in the look-up table, the microprocessor 90 selectively causes illumination of the multicolor LED 64.

In accordance with one embodiment of the invention, fill status information is conveyed in a human discernable form by a feedback system 93, which in one embodiment, includes a light or multicolor LED 64, low level indicator 65, and audible device, such as a buzzer 62. In a preferred embodiment, the multicolor LED 64 is capable of producing red, blue, and green light and low level indicator 65 is a red-only LED. In one embodiment, the LED 64 lights red 92 when the force detected by the accelerometer indicates that the float is at or below an “empty” level, i.e., greater than 48.6 degrees below horizontal. LED 65 is also caused to illuminate in such an instance, which allows a serviceperson to determine an empty status without lifting the fill cap. The LED 64 lights blue 94 when the fill level in the liquid soap vessel 26 is above the “empty” level but below “a reasonable fill level,” e.g., a 20% full level. The LED 64 lights green 96 when the fill level is above the reasonable fill level but below the maximum fill level, e.g., angle at zero or pivoting link 76 at horizontal. Preferably, the microprocessor 90 causes the LED 64 to flash green 98 and sounds an audible alarm using buzzer 62 when



the fill level is above the maximum fill level. Thus, if an overflow condition is imminent, a visual as well as audio signal is provided to the serviceperson to alert of the fill status.

From the foregoing, it will be appreciated that the accelerometer **88** outputs a signal having a voltage level that can be used by the processor **90** to determine the fill level within the vessel **26**. The processor **90** determines the fill level within the liquid soap vessel **26** and illuminates the multicolor LED **64** accordingly. In one embodiment, the output voltage of the accelerometer **88** increases as the fill level in the vessel **26** decreases, and a baseline voltage, such as 1.65V, is used to indicate a filled condition. Thus, if the voltage output exceeds this baseline voltage, the microprocessor will deem the vessel **26** to be in an overfilled state and flash the multicolor LED **64** green. In one embodiment, if the fill level in the vessel **26** is between 100% full and approximately 60% full, the LED **64** will be illuminated solid green. For one exemplary accelerometer **88**, an output voltage of approximately 1.85V corresponds to a 60% fill level. The LED **64** will be lit solid blue for fill levels between approximately 60% and approximately 20%. For the exemplary accelerometer **88**, a 20% fill level corresponds to an output voltage of approximately 2.1V. When the accelerometer output voltage indicates that the fill level has dropped below approximately 20%, but is above approximately 5%, the LED **64** is caused to light solid red. For one exemplary accelerometer, a 5% fill level corresponds to an output voltage of approximately 2.3V. If the fill level falls below 5% (e.g., accelerometer output voltage greater than 2.3V), the LED **64** flashes red to indicate that the vessel is nearly exhausted of liquid soap.

It will be appreciated that the above ranges are merely exemplary and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention. The invention is also not limited to the use of a multicolor LED as an array of LEDs may also be used. Additionally, it is contemplated that a different illumination scheme described may be used to alert service personnel as to the fill status of the liquid soap vessel **26**. Also, while a red-only LED has been described for providing a fill status when the spout is closed, it is understood that this second LED could be a multicolor LED similar to LED **64** and illuminate in a manner similar to that described herein.

Turning now to FIG. 7, a fluid level sensor assembly **100** according to another embodiment of the invention is shown. In this embodiment, the arm is in the form of a flexible cable **102** having a first end **104** attached to a float-bearing member **106** and a second end **108** that is secured to the inner wall **110** of the soap vessel **26**. Float **78** is attached to the end **79** of the float-bearing member **106** in a conventional manner. The float-bearing member **106** has elongated cylindrical housing **112** that provides an enclosure for the accelerometer **88** and the associated electronics (not shown). The flexible cable **102** is formed of flexible or pliable material that provides a sheathing **114** for transmission wires **116** that extend from the accelerometer **88** to the sensor board **60**. As shown in FIG. 7, in a preferred embodiment, the second end **108** of the flexible cable **102** is attached to, and extends through, an upper end of the inner wall **110** of the soap vessel **26**. More particularly, an opening (not shown) is formed in the upper end of the inner wall **110** and a grommet **118** is sealed to the inner wall **110** and defines a passage through which the transmission wires **116** can pass through the inner wall **110** of the vessel **26** to the sensor board **60**. The sheathing **114** passes tightly through the opening in the grommet **118** to effectively attach the flexible cable **102** to the inner wall **110** of the soap vessel **26**. This attachment forms a fixed point of reference against which the position of the float **78** can be measured to determine the level of liquid soap in the vessel **26**. More particularly, as the level

of liquid soap in the vessel **26** changes, the force measured by the accelerometer **88** changes and the output voltage of the accelerometer **88** changes accordingly. The microprocessor **90** can then compare the output voltage to values in a look-up table **91**, for example, to determine the level of soap in the soap vessel **26**.

While the invention has been described with respect to a wired connection between the accelerometer and the sensor board, it will be appreciated that wireless communication may also be used. The implementation of wireless communication devices and a localized power supply (e.g., battery) would allow the sensor to be totally enclosed within the vessel. In this regard, the invention could be used to measure fluid levels in pressurized vessels and other types of containers in which exposure to ambient conditions is undesirable.

Additionally, while the invention has been described with respect to an arrangement of LEDs, microprocessor, proximity sensor, and audible device on a shared sensor board, it is understood that the invention is not so limited.

As described above, it is contemplated that the accelerometer **88** may be mounted to a pivoting link **76** or a float bearing member **106**. It is also contemplated that the pivoting link **76** or the float bearing member **106** may include a portion thereof made of circuit board material rather than having a circuit board mounted to the pivoting link **76** or the float bearing member **106**. Additionally, it is contemplated that the pivoting link **76** or the float-bearing member **106**, or at least the portions thereof containing the accelerometer **88**, may be sealed and encased in fluid-impervious material to protect the accelerometer **88** and associated electronics from exposure to the liquid soap.

Further, while the invention has been described with respect to a liquid soap dispenser, it is understood that the fill level sensor could be used to detect the level within other types of fluid containers, such as fuel tanks, silos, etc.

Various alternatives are contemplated as being within the scope of the following claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter regarded as the invention.

The invention claimed is:

1. A fluid level sensor comprising:

a linkage having a first end and a second end, the first end configured to be attached to a reference point;

a float attached to the second end; and

an accelerometer attached to a surface of the linkage and operable to move with movement of the float, wherein the accelerometer has a sensing axis and the accelerometer is operative to measure changes in the sensing axis orientation relative to a fixed external force vector acting on the float.

2. The fluid level sensor of claim 1 wherein the linkage includes a first link to which the float and the accelerometer is attached and a second link pivotably mounted to the first link, wherein the second link is configured to be non-pivotably attached to the reference point.

3. The fluid level sensor of claim 1 further comprising a visual and audible alarm for alerting to a low fluid level condition and an overfilled fluid level condition.

4. The fluid level sensor of claim 3 where the alerting means includes at least one of an LED and a buzzer.

5. The fluid level sensor of claim 1 further comprising a feedback system communicatively linked with the accelerometer and operable to provide a human discernable indicator of a level of soap within a vessel.

6. The fluid level sensor of claim 5 wherein the feedback system includes at least one of an audible indicator and a light.

9

7. The fluid level sensor of claim 6 wherein the feedback system is configured to at least one of a sound the audible indicator or an illumination of the light if the level of soap within the vessel is above a predetermined fill level.

8. The fluid level sensor of claim 7 wherein the predetermined level is adjustable by reprogramming the feedback system.

9. The fluid level sensor of claim 1 wherein the linkage includes a stationary link and a pivoting link pivotably mounted to the stationary link, and wherein the accelerometer is mounted to the pivoting link and is configured to measure an angle of the pivoting link relative to the stationary link.

10. A fluid level sensing system comprising:

a vessel configured to contain a fluid level sensor;

a linkage within the vessel having a first end and a second end, the first end configured to be attached to a reference point of the vessel;

a float attached to the second end of the linkage;

an accelerometer attached to a surface of the linkage and operable to move with movement of the float, wherein the accelerometer has a sensing axis and the accelerometer is operative to measure changes in the sensing axis orientation relative to a fixed external force vector acting on the float; and

a fill status feedback system with a low fluid level indicator.

11. The fluid level sensing system according to claim 10 wherein an overfilled condition of the vessel is sensed by an output of the accelerometer corresponding to an angular position above a horizontal axis, and wherein the output signals that a fill level in the vessel is such that the float has caused the linkage to move past the horizontal axis.

10

12. A fluid level sensing system comprising:

a vessel configured to contain a fluid level sensor;

a linkage within the vessel having a first end and a second end, the first end configured to be attached to a reference point of the vessel;

a float attached to the second end of the linkage;

an accelerometer attached to a surface of the linkage and operable to move with movement of the float, wherein the accelerometer has a sensing axis and the accelerometer is operative to measure changes in the sensing axis orientation relative to a fixed external force vector acting on the float; and

wherein the accelerometer outputs a voltage that increases as the external force vector increases.

13. The fluid level sensing system according to claim 12 wherein a displacement of an inertial mass of the float is a function of a magnitude of the external force vector, and the orientation of the external force vector relative to the accelerometer axis is trigonometrically related to the fluid level in a vessel, and an accelerometer output is proportional to a displacement of the float, thus resulting in the accelerometer output varying as the soap level in the vessel changes.

14. The fluid level sensing system according to claim 12 wherein the fluid level sensor is configured to sense an overfilled condition of a fluid within the vessel such that the linkage is pivoted by the float to create an angle above a horizontal plane when the float is displaced by the fluid within the vessel.

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